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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

15 AUG 1973

NORTH EASTERN

COMBINED

SANITARY DISTRICT

OF

WEST SUSSEX

1970

B. [illegible] MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

KENNETH N. MAWSON M.R.C.P.(Edin) D.P.H. I.R.S.H.

THIRTY-FIFTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED

DISTRICT

-of-

W E S T S U S S E X

1970

by the Medical Officer of Health -

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

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The Area District was re-constituted to include Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts.

By Order in Council No. 88325.

This Report, the thirty-fifth for the present arrangement of Districts, represents the ninety-seventh for the individual areas.

During the years 1939 to 1943 it was necessary, owing to war conditions, to issue separate Reports for each of the three Districts.

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WEST SUSSEX NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED DISTRICT

July, 1971.

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

To the: Chairmen and Members of the Horsham Urban and Horsham Rural District Councils, and of the Petworth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my 33rd Annual Report on the health of the three districts of the Combine, together with an account of the activities of each Health Department for the year 1970. The report has been prepared in accordance with Department of Health and Social Security Circular No. 1/71.

There has been no change in the arrangement whereby my services are made available to the Crawley U.D.C. on a "temporary" basis. Several months ago the Council made application to the Department of Health and Social Security for permission to extend the period of my service to March 1972 and this was granted.

Details of Vital Statistics for the individual districts are shown in the first two pages of each section. In the Horsham Urban District the estimated mid-year population rose from 26,360 to 27,030; the live birth rate was 13.7, with a local adjusted rate of 14.4 as compared with 17.6 in the previous year. The crude death rate was 10.8, with the local adjusted rate remaining unchanged at 9.3. Births exceeded deaths by 77. In the Horsham Rural District the estimated mid-year population also rose from 28,810 to 29,600; the live birth rate was 15.9, with a local adjusted rate of 16.5. The crude death rate was 10.6, with a local adjusted rate of 9.2. Births exceeded deaths by 157. In both these areas the illegitimate birth rate, as a percentage of all live births, was 4, compared with the national figure of 8. In the Petworth Rural District the estimated mid-year population was given as 11,150, a rise of 240; the live birth rate was 11.5, with a local adjusted rate of 14.0. The crude death rate was 14.6, while the local adjusted rate was 10.4. Deaths exceeded births by 35. The illegitimate birth rate, as a percentage of all live births, was 5, namely 3 below the national average.

A detailed table of causes of death appears for each district; it will be seen that these are again listed in the new form in compliance with the International Classification of Diseases 1965, which calls for a greater breakdown of categories. The complete classification is now made under 65 headings, but the tables for the Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts show respectively 37, 42 and 37, the reason being that those headings with no deaths allocated are omitted. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 7 deaths, as compared with 6 in 1969. Six deaths resulted from other accidental causes - 3 men and 3 women, as

compared with 8 during the previous year and 15 during 1968.

Malignant disease continued its steady inexorable rise in incidence, with 166 deaths as against 127 in the previous year and 102 in 1968. Of these 45 were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus, an increase of 17 over 1969. Each year, in the country generally, the proportion of deaths of women from this cause rises; 37 of the local deaths were in males and 8 in females.

Notifiable Diseases

Details of notifications are shown separately for each of the three districts and tables will be found in the relevant sections.

I commented last year on the drop in the incidence of measles, which is undoubtedly due to the present campaign of vaccination against this disease. A decade ago, in 1961, well over a 1,000 cases were notified in the combined districts; in 1970 the total was 17, in 1969 it was 51, in 1968 it was higher at 112, while in 1967 - a recognised measles year - it was 1,410.

The 15 cases of Sonne dysentery notified in the Horsham Rural District were connected with an outbreak in the village of Warnham. This came to light on September 15th, following the return to England of a party of bell-ringers, drawn from various parts of the country, who had been touring Northern Ireland. As a number of cases of diarrhoea were reported from the school, immediate efforts were made to contain the outbreak - the usual strict precautions regarding hand-washing, plus the use of a disinfectant rinse, were laid on at the school and after several weeks it was hoped that the end was in sight. However there was a second wave of cases and between 40 and 50 individuals were known to have had suggestive symptoms. In a number of the infected families, older children were attending Horsham schools and there was clearly a high probability of infection reaching the town. Rather surprisingly this did not occur and credit is due to the Public Health Inspector in the Rural District who devoted a high proportion of his time for some weeks to tracing contacts. Although Sonne dysentery is recognised as a particularly difficult condition to control, there is no doubt that strenuous efforts can do much to prevent spread if made early in the outbreak and pursued energetically. It is of course impossible to give a dogmatic figure for the total number of patients infected, but it was certainly far in excess of the official notifications.

Ten cases were notified as Infective Jaundice within the combined area, being fairly evenly distributed throughout the three districts. One of these was found to be a case of "serum hepatitis" in a youth who had associated with known drug abusers and it became clear that he had acquired the infection as a result of the communal use of a hypodermic syringe for self injection.

Food Poisoning

During the summer of 1960, an outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred in the Horsham area involving both the Urban and Rural Districts. Thirteen cases were formally notified as Food Poisoning due to infection by Salmonella saint paul, while eighteen symptomless excretors

were detected. The outbreak, while not very large, had features of unusual interest and we reported it fully in the Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health some two years later. In the summary of the report we commented:-

> "An outbreak of Salm. saint paul infection due to the consumption of cooked meat is described. The meat was probably contaminated by the intestinal contents of infected ducks which were eviscerated in the same room as the cooked meats were prepared. This mode of spread of infection from poultry to man may be important, especially as the widespread use of antibiotics in poultry diets has probably increased the carrier rate of salmonellae in healthy birds. The source of infection of the ducks was probably animal feeding stuffs containing contaminated imported meat meal, although the organism was not isolated from this material."

In the body of the report we said "The evisceration of poultry close to the preparation of other foodstuffs should be prohibited".

In July 1970, just ten years after the above incident, a further outbreak occurred which had many points of similarity to the former, although the infecting organisms were of different sero-types. Again the establishment involved prepared cooked meats on the premises, where they also prepared poultry; the general standards of the shop were high and fortunately the management and staff co-operated fully with the Health Department. The first case, reported to us by the laboratory on July 22nd, was that of a girl of 15 years who was found to be infected by S. enteritidis, phage type 8; the onset of the illness had been on July 14th. Between July 22nd and August 13th, in all some 18 cases were traced, coming from nine families, and during this time many specimens were collected from patients, contacts, and the staff of shops from which food had been purchased. On August 3rd, specimens were collected from the staff of the suspected shop, and one employee was found to be excreting Salmonella indiana. He was promptly excluded. When all were re-tested a fortnight later, four men were found to be excreting the same organism and were, of course, also excluded from work. In three cases it was necessary to take action under Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961, and compensation was paid by the Council concerned; all these workers were clear of infection in unusually short periods, namely 14, 16 and 13 days respectively. One sufferer was a cook at a local school canteen and was excluded, but here it was not necessary for the Council to serve a formal notice and pay compensation as responsibility was accepted by the County Council. By the end of August the outbreak appeared to be over, although a further finding of Salmonella indiana was made by the laboratory on October 7th, some six weeks after the last isolation. In this instance there was no known connection with the shop and it was felt that this was probably a secondary case. I am glad to say that the preparation of poultry was immediately discontinued by the management and there is clearly no likelihood of this practice being resumed.

During October we were approached by a general practitioner, who acts as Medical Officer to a girls' boarding school in the area and he told us that during the previous night, approximately a dozen girls and two members of the staff had suffered from abdominal pain and diarrhoea. He asked for our assistance in carrying out the investigation.

It was found that in fact 10 girls and 2 members of the staff had had characteristic symptoms, which developed over a period of several hours. Suspicion immediately fell on the evening meal, which had consisted of soup and cottage pie with gravy, as all those affected had eaten this meal. Those who had eaten lamb chops had remained well. Faecal specimens were submitted to the laboratory and, as expected, Clostridium welchii was isolated. This is yet another case of food poisoning due to incorrect handling of meat dishes.

Mobile Chest X-ray Service

I am glad to say that an efficient Miniature Chest Radiography Service continues to operate in the town, designed to serve the needs of family doctors. Since 1st April, 1970, responsibility for providing these facilities rests with the Mobile Chest Radiography Service of Worcester Park, Surrey. It is not intended to replace or in any way compete with the facilities provided by local Chest Clinics or hospital Radiography Departments. The aim is to provide a service which will improve the diagnostic resources of general practitioners without overloading hospitals and chest clinics.

The Unit visits Horsham and is set up in the Car Park adjacent to the Capitol Theatre each Thursday afternoon from 2.30 to 4 p.m. During the year 1969, the last full year in which the Wessex Unit was operating here, and the last for which figures are available, a total of 1,759 people were X-rayed under this scheme in Horsham. Fifteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, three of whom were in need of immediate treatment and twelve of supervision. In addition the service revealed twelve cases of carcinoma of the bronchus.

Care of the Aged

For several years I have been able to report that it was unnecessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948. It will be remembered that this is the section which deals with the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions. No more distressing task falls to the lot of a District M.O.H. than having to operate under such an Order.

In February a doctor in the Petworth area reported that an elderly lady, aged 77 years, had refused to accept medical attention or on many occasions even examination. Some years before she had sustained an extensive scalp wound, as a result of a fall, but owing to her persistent refusal to accept hospital treatment the doctor had no alternative but to effect a surgical repair in the unfavourable surroundings of her

home. Early in October 1969 she had a further fall and when the doctor called to see her he thought there was little doubt that she had sustained a fractured femur, although confirmation of this was impossible as the patient refused to consent even to an X-ray examination. Ever since that time she had been sitting in a large and rather deep upholstered armchair. For quite a long time she was looked after by kindly neighbours, but when she was again found lying on the floor in February, a doctor was called. As there had been a marked deterioration in the old lady's general condition, he sought the help of the Area Welfare Officer, with a view to admission to a County Home, but it was felt that her immobility made her unsuitable for Part III accommodation and it was suggested that the case should be reported to me. On the 9th February I made application to a Magistrate and the necessary Order was granted, in order that she might be admitted to a geriatric ward in hospital. I am glad to say that when the ambulance arrived the patient changed her mind and agreed to be moved. X-ray examination there confirmed the diagnosis of a fractured femur which, of course, had partly united in the most unfavourable position. Several months later she died suddenly of an embolism, an indirect result of the injury.

International Certificates of Vaccination

During the year a total of 1,746 International Certificates of Vaccination were stamped in the Health Department.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staffs for their co-operation during the year, and for their help in the compilation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1970

Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area, 1970

Area (Acres)	1,891
Population at Census, 1961	21,198
Estimated resident population, mid-1970 ...	27,030
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1970) ...	8,900
Rateable Value (31st December, 1970)... ...	£1,748,399
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated) ...	£6,815

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate	356	191	165	) Birth Rate 13.7 per
(Illegitimate	13	4	9	) 1,000 estimated R.P. in mid-1970
Illegitimate Live Births = 4%				
Still Births (Legitimate	4	3	1	Rate per 1,000 total
(Illegitimate	-	-	-	births = 11.0
Deaths	292	150	142	Crude Death Rate = 10.8

England and Wales Birth Rate = 16.0 Death Rate = 11.7

Local adjusted Birth Rate = 14.4

Local adjusted Death Rate = 9.3

West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 14.5 Death Rate = 10.3

Death Rate of Infants under one year

During the year, 5 infants (4 male and 1 female) died before a year. (All were legitimate).

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	14.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ...	14.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	-
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	18.0
Neonatal I.M.R.	11.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	21.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT

		Males	Females
1.	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-
2.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
3.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2
4.	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	2	5
5.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	1
6.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3
7.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
8.	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-
9.	Leukaemia	1	1
10.	Other malignant neoplasm	5	9
11.	Multiple sclerosis	-	1
12.	Other diseases of nervous system	2	2
13.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	2
14.	Hypertensive disease	1	2
15.	Ischaemic heart disease	38	30
16.	Other forms of heart disease	12	15
17.	Cerebrovascular disease	12	25
18.	Other diseases of circulatory system	4	5
19.	Influenza	1	3
20.	Pneumonia	20	18
21.	Bronchitis and emphysema	13	2
22.	Asthma	-	2
23.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
24.	Peptic ulcer	3	-
25.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-
26.	Cirrhosis of liver	-	1
27.	Other diseases of digestive system	1	2
28.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
29.	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	2
30.	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	2
31.	Congenital anomalies	4	1
32.	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	-
33.	Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1
34.	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	1
35.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
36.	All other accidents	1	2
37.	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	1
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES:	152	143

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1950-1970

Year	Est. Population	NO. OF BIRTHS Legitimate M.	F.	Total	Illegitimate M.	F.	Total	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths M.	F.	Total	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
1950	17,240	114	109	223	5	4	9	13.46	111	115	226	13.11	12.97	6
1951	16,890	102	107	209	1	4	5	12.66	112	139	251	14.86	28.04	-37
1952	16,810	103	100	203	4	4	8	12.55	104	126	230	13.68	18.96	-19
1953	16,810	110	100	210	4	2	6	12.85	104	124	228	13.56	18.69	-12
1954	17,040	105	107	212	6	7	13	13.20	90	111	201	11.79	26.66	11
1955	17,210	92	120	212	1	3	4	12.5	122	98	220	12.78	13.89	-4
1956	17,830	131	131	262	2	5	7	15.1	127	111	238	13.35	26.02	31
1957	18,650	136	127	263	6	4	10	14.6	97	107	204	10.9	18.31	69
1958	19,060	164	143	307	5	4	9	16.58	106	128	234	12.28	12.66	73
1959	19,470	133	134	267	4	8	12	14.33	104	124	228	11.71	20.2	51
1960	19,950	147	153	300	2	5	7	15.38	93	127	220	11.03	19.54	87
1961	21,320	166	165	331	8	4	12	16.23	114	137	251	11.77	31.8	92
1962	21,950	177	173	350	9	7	16	16.40	134	136	270	12.30	8.2	96
1963	22,430	190	172	362	9	5	14	16.76	100	130	230	10.25	23.94	146
1964	23,250	213	186	399	15	6	21	18.06	117	121	238	10.24	11.90	182
1965	23,830	216	194	410	8	11	19	18.00	143	123	266	11.16	6.99	163
1966	24,190	204	181	385	16	11	27	17.03	139	131	270	11.16	12.14	142
1967	24,690	216	197	413	14	13	27	17.82	127	128	255	10.3	2.27	185
1968	26,080	219	213	432	17	11	28	17.64	156	139	295	11.31	2.17	165
1969	26,360	224	195	419	13	12	25	16.8	133	151	284	10.8	7.0	160
1970	27,030	191	165	356	4	9	13	13.7	150	142	292	10.8	14.0	77

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Horsham is a compact town in north Sussex, surrounded by the rural district of the same name. Originally a typical market town, it has now altered in character to become a residential area with some office and light industrial building. In common with other towns situated within 40 miles of London, it houses a fair proportion of residents who travel daily to work in that city.

Demolition of properties affected by redevelopment of the town centre is well advanced. The work of laying sewers and roads will shortly commence and the scheme is expected to be completed by 1976.

The total number of houses and flats erected during the year, at 33 by private developers and 14 by the Council, was 53 less than in 1969.

Members of the Public Health Committee 1970/71

Mrs. E.H. West Chairman)
Mr. F.C. Lane (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. C.S. Brown
Mr. B.G. Hassell
Mr. A. Mercer
Mrs. B. Moore
Mr. R.F. Muggeridge
Mr. D.W. Noble
Mr. A.H. Windrum

Staff of the Public Health Department

Horsham Urban District

Chief Public Health Inspector

G.E. Maton, M.A.P.H.I., F.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

C.H. Street, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspectors

H. Mousdell, M.A.P.H.I.

P. McDermott, M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Assistants

V.W.H. Denman - Chief Clerk

J.C. Adams, A.M.R.S.H., M.Inst.M., M.A.M.I. - Authorised Meat Inspector

Clerical Assistant

Miss A.W. Simmonds

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during 1970. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified during the previous year.

Scarlet Fever	4	(6)
Measles	5	(8)
Whooping Cough	2	(4)
Dysentery	4	(74)
Food Poisoning	16	(0)
Infective Jaundice	3	(11)
Acute Meningitis	2	(1)

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the Register during the year = 1
(Pulmonary male)

Total number of cases on Register = 41

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All bacteriological work for the District is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

We are indebted to Dr. Jameson and his staff for their helpful co-operation.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following figures:-

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1970

Type of Vaccine	Year of birth						Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others under age 16	
TRIPLE ANTIGEN							
Primary		266	97	9	4		376
Booster							
DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS							
Primary		1	4	1	2		8
Booster					415	11	426
TETANUS							
Primary						2	2
Booster						38	38
POLIOMYELITIS							
Primary		264	100	9	11	6	390
Booster					405	87	492
MEASLES	2	216	346	205	57	19	845
RUBELLA						4	4

SMALLPOX VACCINATION
PERSONS AGED UNDER 16

Age at Date of Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
0-3 months	1	
3-6 months	1	
6-9 months	4	
9-12 months	3	
1 year	274	
Total under 2 years	283	
2-4 years	32	274
5-15 years	11	828
TOTAL (persons)	325	1,102

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, MR. G.E. EATON

In my last report I gave a brief synopsis of the improvement sections of the Housing Act. 1969 and it is pleasing to note that the first full year of operation of the Act has resulted in the highest total of grants (55) ever given. The wider definition of improvement has resulted in more houses coming within the grant scheme, but increased building costs constantly erode the value of a £1,000 maximum grant. Despite the widespread national publicity carried on by the Department of the Environment there remain many people unaware of the benefits of the grant scheme and most is achieved from a direct contact between the Public Health Inspector and the house owner. The fact that such visits are, where necessary, arranged for the evening and weekend, contributes materially to success and I would pay tribute to the staff responsible for housing work.

A study of those older areas of the town suitable for classification as general improvement areas has commenced. A general improvement area could be applicable to older residential areas of the town where the general environment should be brought up to a more acceptable standard by the Council carrying out improvements to the road layout, traffic circulation, car parking and other external features as an added incentive to householders to modernise their own houses. At officer level it involves the co-operation of all departments of the Council.

In June an initial meeting between officers of the Council and those of the Department of the Environment decided to make a detailed study of the Trafalgar Road/Spencers Road area comprising 261 units of accommodation. This study was well advanced at the end of the year and, if approved by the Council, it is hoped that the scheme will be available for public comment during 1971. It must be emphasised however that any proposed scheme can be altered to accord with the expressed wishes of the occupants of an area.

The increase in the work of the Department particularly in housing and post-mortem examination of carcases at the slaughterhouses led to the appointment from 1st April, 1970 of a Technical Assistant for meat inspection and food hygiene duties. This appointment, which relieved the Public Health Inspectors of a large part of their slaughterhouse duties, enabled an internal reorganisation to be put into effect. At the present time it is almost impossible for each inspector to keep abreast of the complexities of increased legislation and technical advances affecting the varied aspects of Departmental work and a degree of specialisation has been introduced. One undoubted advantage is the uniformity of standards and legal interpretation achieved, for example, by placing all matters affecting food hygiene under the control of one officer. The maximum advantage of this rationalisation cannot be achieved in the present cramped office accommodation, but this is to be improved in 1971.

Complaints received from the public on all matters at 911 were 136 more than in 1969. This can be attributed to the fine weather of the summer months which produced a record number of complaints of wasps and necessitated the destruction of 241 nests. This service, for which no charge is made, is greatly appreciated by the public.

PART 1 - ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

The Public Health Department is responsible for the administration of the Discretionary and Standard Grant schemes under the Housing Acts.

In addition to the initial visit to explain the grant scheme, visits are made during installation to check that the work is being carried out in a proper manner and on completion a final visit is made to pass the work and repairs before certification of the accounts. For all these purposes the Inspectors have made 1,105 visits during the year.

The number of grants given during the past five years are listed below:-

Year	Discretionary	Standard	Total
1966	2 (1 O/O) (1 tenant)	44 (35 O/O) (9 tenants)	46
1967	4 (2 O/O) (2 tenants)	29 (21 O/O) (8 tenants)	33
1968	Nil	23 (14 O/O) (9 tenants)	23
1969	10 (2 O/O) (8 tenants)	31 (23 O/O) (8 tenants)	41
1970	32 (18 O/O) (14 tenants)	21 (15 O/O) (6 tenants)	53

HOUSING ACT, 1957

(a)	Houses inspected	54
(b)	Houses made subject to Closing Orders (Section 17)	2
(c)	Houses made subject to Demolition Orders (Section 17)	2
(d)	Houses made subject to Clearance Orders/ Compulsory Purchase Orders (Part III) ..	Nil
(e)	Unfit houses made fit after formal action ..	3

During the year six families were rehoused by the Council from condemned properties and on the 31st December, 1970 three families from other such properties were waiting to be housed.

HOUSING ACT, 1969

Improvement cases

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(2) received	11
No. of certificates of provisional approval issued	11
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 46(3)	4

Standard amenities already provided

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(1) received	27
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 45(2) in respect of:-	
(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere	6
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 or less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere	3
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere	-
(iv) No. of applications for qualification certificates refused	3

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61

(a)	Houses inspected	110
	Other visits	131
(b)	Notices served:	
	1. Informal	8
	2. Statutory	1
(c)	Drainage:	
	1. Visits	31
	2. Drains tested	21
(d)	Notifiable Disease:	
	Visits and enquiry into Notifiable Disease	384
	Articles disinfected	29
(e)	Eradication of Insect Pests:	
	Number of visits in connection with insect pests	74
	Number of wasp nests destroyed	241
	Number of rooms treated for vermin	34

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Summary of registrations and inspections made under the above Act.

Class of Premises	Number of premises Registered	Number of premises Inspected
Offices	110	49
Retail shops	250	137
Wholesale shops, warehouses	14	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	32	29
Fuel storage depots	1	1
TOTALS	407	222
Number of visits made		364

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,500
Retail shops	1,424
wholesale departments, warehouses	122
Catering establishments open to the public	197
Canteens	56
Fuel storage depots	3
TOTAL:	4,302
TOTAL MALES:	1,826
TOTAL FEMALES:	2,476

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT. 1963 (Continued)

As a result of the foregoing inspections it was found necessary to serve 59 informal notices involving 119 contraventions the details of these are summarised as follows:-

Cleanliness	4
Room thermometers	2
Ventilation	2
Lighting	4
Inadequate fencing of machinery	11
No handrails to stairs	6
Defective and dangerous stairs	3
Defective floors and/or floor coverings	5
First aid equipment	14
Abstract	11
Absence of suitable clothing accommodation	3
Hoists and Lifts	
Examination reports not available	8
Defective	3

Sanitary conveniences;

Cleanliness/repair	16
Ventilation	4
Not marked for sexes	1
Lighting	2

Washing facilities:

Absence of running hot water to wash hand basins	9
Absence of soap, towel and nailbrush	6
Defective fittings	5

SHOPS ACT. 1950

Inspections under this Act are made in conjunction with visits under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. 1963.

141 inspections and visits were made during the year.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT. 1960

There are no licensed caravan sites within the district.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in this district.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	156	59	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	13	2	1	-
TOTALS...	171	61	3	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

2 Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in send-ing lists to the Council.	No. of prosecu-tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu-tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Making etc. of wearing apparel	17	-	-	-	-	-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956-68

Factory chimneys gave rise to 2 complaints during the year but 6 complaints of nuisance from the burning of refuse were received. 8 visits and enquiries were made on this account.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Fifteen complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year, necessitating 54 visits and observations.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

One full-time Rodent Operator is employed on the staff of the Public Health Department.

Number of complaints received and investigated ... 381

Number of properties treated 332

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Five pet shops are licensed within the district.

Six visits and inspections were carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors, who are appointed as Inspectors for the purpose of inspections under this Act. In this connection close liaison is maintained with the local Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

PART 2 - FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one bacon factory and two private slaughterhouses licensed in the district. The total number of animals killed at 38,500 showed a decrease over 1969 of 612. The number of animals totally condemned at 205 were on account of:-

Enteritis	3
Septic pleurisy and peritonitis	2
Septic pleuro pneumonia	9
Pyelonephrosis	1
Septicaemia	3
Pyrexia	25
Sapraemia	1
Septic omphalophlebitis	7
Pyaemia	36
Emaciation and oedema	29
Jaundice	7
Immaturity	26
Septic peritonitis	14
Septic polyarthritis	28
Acute swine erysipelas	1
Fascioliasis and emaciation	2
General oedema	3
Arthritis and emaciation	3
Acute nephritis	1
Severe and extensive bruising	2
Lymphosarcomatosis	1
Generalised Tuberculosis	1

The weight of meat and offal condemned was 15 tons 15½ cwts.

Condemned carcases and offal are released to a contractor for processing in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960-69.

Frequent checks were made to see that the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 was being observed and sixteen licences were issued to slaughtermen. Close liaison was maintained with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The following table gives details of animals killed and examined:-

MEAT INSPECTION (Continued)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	213	45	5,724	2,207	30,311
All diseases except Tuberculosis and cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	91	13	100
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	50	11	15	81	5,661
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	23.47%	24.44%	1.85%	4.25%	19.00%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	36
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.12%
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Genralised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

No horses were killed in the district

MILK

Administration of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 is the responsibility of the Urban District Council.

Number of Distributors registered 43

Number of visits made to premises 57

MILK (Continued)

Chemical sampling of milk is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council as Food and Drugs Authority; by agreement bacteriological sampling is carried out by the Horsham Urban District Council.

Thirty-one samples of milk and twenty-one of cream were taken for bacteriological examination, of which one milk and eleven cream failed the methylene blue test.

Twelve samples of raw milk and fifteen of raw cream were submitted for biological examination. Satisfactory results were obtained on twenty samples. Brucella abortus type I was isolated from one sample of cream and from spleen cultures of three guinea pigs each inoculated with two samples of farm bottled milk. This information was passed to the County and District Health departments in whose district the milk was produced.

ICE CREAM

Twelve samples of ice cream were taken within the District and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test. Sample results giving Grade I or II are classed as satisfactory, Grades III and IV as unsatisfactory. Where the laboratory report classifies a sample as unsatisfactory a repeat sample from the same source is immediately taken.

Details of submitted samples were as follows:-

Grade I	6
Grade II	6

Number of premises where ice cream is manufactured ..	1
Number of premises registered for sale of ice cream ..	91
Number of visits made	69

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

Details of visits made to food premises within the District are given in the following table.-

Type of premises	Number in district	Number of visits
Grocers etc.	50	) 192
Bakers and Confectioners	49	)
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	26	68
School and Factory Canteens	30	28
Hotels. Public Houses etc.	27	22
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	14	24
Butchers	13	40
Fishmongers etc.	5	14
Markets	1	11
Miscellaneous	23	16
TOTAL	238	415

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960 (Continued)

Food Premises:

Contraventions found to exist necessitated the service of 88 notices covering the following items:-

Cleanliness of equipment	39
Unsatisfactory equipment and fittings	35
Cleanliness and repair of food rooms not satisfactory	46
Inadequate food storage	3
Food exposed to the danger of contamination	19
Facilities for washing food and equipment not satisfactory	10
Smoking whilst handling food	2
Sanitary conveniences unsatisfactory	5
Refuse bins inadequate/Accumulations of refuse ..	7
Washing facilities - Unsatisfactory	8
- Absence of suitable hot water supply	5
- Absence of soap, towels or nail brushes	12

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
Food Complaints:

Forty-six complaints relating to food purchased within the district were received and investigated. Eighteen of these dealt with foreign matter in home produced food and eighteen with mould. Many complainants do not wish to appear in a prosecution but every complaint is investigated and where appropriate the manufacturer or shop keeper interviewed.

Proceedings under the Act were instituted for the following offences:

1. The sale of a mouldy birthday cake
2. The sale of mouldy and stale sausages
3. The sale of a tin of chopped ham and pork containing a cigarette end
4. The sale of a bottle of milk containing broken glass.

All cases were found proved and fines and costs of £83 12s. Od. were imposed.

Unsound Food:

The following food was examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption. These examinations were principally at the request of wholesale and retail food traders:-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Continued)

Unsound Food (Continued)

1,139 tins of assorted food

1 ton 11½ cwts of other food

All unsound food is disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

Sampling of Food:

Sampling of food and drugs under this Act is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council.

Section 16: Premises registered for preparation or manufacture of preserved foods etc.

Number of premises	...	...	32
Number of visits	...	...	68

PART 3 - WATER

Water is supplied to the District by the North West Sussex Water Board from the Hardham Pumping Station near Pulborough and regular sampling was carried out during the year with the results given in the following table:-

Taken from	Number of Samples	For Bact. Exam.	For Chem. and Bact. Exam.	Satis-factory	Coliforms present
Star Reservoir	83	81	2	83	0
District	78	77	1	78	0

All of the 9,033 inhabited houses, occupied by an estimated population of 27,030 are supplied by public water mains direct to the houses.

Swimming Pool

The Council own the only public swimming pool, an open-air one situated in Horsham Park.

Water from this pool is obtained from the public supply of the North West Sussex Water Board. Continuous filtration is employed with a capacity to filter all the water in six hours and chlorination is by the break-point system.

WATER (Continued)

Swimming Pool (Continued)

Regular weekly bacteriological and monthly chemical samples of water from the pool were taken during the season, making a total of 38 samples. Of these, 34 were submitted for bacteriological examination and 4 for chemical and bacteriological examination. Satisfactory reports were received on all samples.

Copy of Report on Sample of water

A copy of a report on a sample taken for chemical and bacteriological examination is as follows:-

Date and time sample was taken: 3rd December, 1970 at 10.50 a.m.
Taken from: Tap in Star Booster Station, Comptons Brow Lane.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN MILLIGRAMES PER LITRE (ppm)

Appearance: Clear and bright

Colour (Hazen)	Nil	Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	Nil
pH	7.4	Odour	Nil
Electric conductivity	250	Free Carbon Dioxide	3
Chlorine present as Chloride	23	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	180
Hardness: Total	95	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	40
Carbonate	40	Nitrite Nitrogen	absent
Non-carbonate	55	Oxygen Absorbed	0.50
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.9	Residual Chlorine	0.03
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01		
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.04		

Metals: Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead: absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

Number of colonies developing on agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml.	3 days at 20-22°C. 0 per ml.
	Present in	Absent from	Most probable number
Presumptive coliform reaction	- ml.	100 ml	0 per 100 ml.
E. coli (Type I)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is fairly soft in character and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

PART 4 - SEWERAGE

The district is served by a separate system of soil and surface-water sewers throughout most of the area, but a few of the older parts have a combined system. A contract has been let for Stage 1 of the reconstruction of the town centre sewers, the need for which has been accelerated by the impending re-development of the town centre.

Treatment of soil sewage is carried out at the Council's Sewage Works, Blackbridge Lane and the effluent subsequently discharged into the River Arun. Consulting Engineers have been retained by the Council for the purpose of designing new works and preliminary investigatory works are to be carried out shortly.

HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1970

Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1970

Area (Acres)	73,560
Estimated resident population, mid-1970	29,600
Population at Census, 1961	22,631
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st March, 1970)	9,400
Rateable Value (1st April, 1970)	£1,245,590
Estimated Product of One Penny Rate, 1970/71	£5,125

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	452	235	217	) Birth Rate 15.9 per
(Illegitimate)	20	11	9	) 1,000 estimated R.P. in mid-1970.

Illegitimate Live Births - 4%

Still Births (Legitimate)	4	3	1	) Rate per 1,000 total
(Illegitimate)	-	-	-	) births = 8.0
Deaths	315	152	163	Crude Death Rate = 10.6

England and Wales Birth Rate = 16.0 Death Rate = 11.7

Local adjusted Birth Rate = 16.5

Local adjusted Death Rate = 9.2

West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate = 17.6 Death Rate = 9.3

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

During the year, 10 infants (6 male and 4 female) died before twelve months. All were legitimate.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	21.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	22.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	-
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	18.0
Neonatal I.M.R. (first four weeks)	15.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	19.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT

		Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-
2.	Meningococcal infection	1	-
3.	Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	2	1
4.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	6
5.	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	3	4
6.	Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-
7.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	6
8.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6
9.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
10.	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	2	-
11.	Leukaemia	1	-
12.	Other malignant neoplasms	16	8
13.	Diabetes mellitus	-	2
14.	Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	2
15.	Mental disorders	-	1
16.	Multiple sclerosis	1	-
17.	Other diseases of nervous system	1	1
18.	Active rheumatic fever	1	-
19.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	-
20.	Hypertensive disease	1	2
21.	Ischaemic heart disease	36	26
22.	Other forms of heart disease	7	24
23.	Cerebrovascular disease	13	29
24.	Other diseases of circulatory system	4	1
25.	Influenza	-	1
26.	Pneumonia	15	15
27.	Bronchitis and emphysema	11	3
28.	Asthma	-	2
29.	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2
30.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-
31.	Other diseases of digestive system	-	4
32.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
33.	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	4
34.	Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	-	1
35.	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	1
36.	Congenital anomalies	2	-
37.	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1
38.	Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	3
39.	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	1
40.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	2
41.	All other accidents	2	-
42.	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES:	150	164

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1950-1970

Year	Est. Population	NO. OF BIRTHS						Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate									
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total			
1957	21,710	144	134	278	3	8	11	13.31	107	99	206	9.48	34.6	83
1958	21,850	133	135	268	3	7	10	12.72	108	122	230	10.53	10.79	48
1959	22,190	172	159	331	4	8	12	15.50	131	101	232	10.45	20.41	111
1960	22,610	169	148	317	7	9	16	14.73	122	119	241	10.66	15.01	92
1961	24,040	188	143	331	8	4	12	14.6	118	123	241	10.02	11.66	102
1962	24,590	195	186	381	10	3	13	16.02	130	104	234	9.52	10.15	160
1963	25,280	197	206	403	12	12	24	16.89	134	125	259	10.24	18.73	168
1964	25,860	224	191	415	16	5	21	16.86	133	101	234	9.05	25.23	202
1965	26,190	184	187	371	10	15	25	15.12	138	149	287	10.96	10.1	109
1966	26,700	185	190	375	11	13	24	14.94	137	119	256	9.59	2.51	143
1967	27,280	196	207	403	17	15	32	15.95	134	150	284	10.41	4.60	151
1968	28,160	233	229	462	13	12	25	17.29	160	149	309	10.97	14.37	178
1969	28,810	193	204	397	15	12	27	14.7	163	165	328	11.9	17.0	96
1970	29,600	235	217	452	11	9	20	15.9	152	163	315	11.7	21.0	57

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The most appropriate word to describe the present rural scene is "change".

The agricultural revolution continues, bringing with it more intensive farming units employing fewer farm workers, whilst new residential development at Southwater, Billingshurst and Broadbridge Heath, is attracting more long distance commuters to these villages.

A number of factory units were completed at Billingshurst during the year and development of the industrial estate at Partridge Green continues.

Most of the Public Health matters in which the Council are concerned are dealt with by the Public Health and General Purposes Committee.

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee 1970/71

Mr. A.A. Sheppard (Chairman)
Captain H.G. Walters, D.S.C., R.N. (Retired) (Vice-Chairman)
The Hon. Lady Burrell, O.B.E., B.A.
Col. R.V. Boyle
Major E.A. Calvert, J.P.
Mrs. M.J. Charman
Mr. F.J. Dunkerton, J.P. (ex-officio)
Mr. C.H. Gillingham (ex-officio)
Mrs. P.G. Gordon Clark
Mr. C.P.H. Griffin
Mr. M.J. Huntley, M.B.E., B.A., F.H.A.
Mrs. D.L. Kensett
Mrs. A.F. Phelps
Mrs. N. Piedot
Mr. J. Scragg, M.A.
Mr. H.J.W. Stafford, B.A.
Mr. J.J. Stanford

Staff of the Public Health Department

Horsham Rural District

Chief Public Health Inspector

A.D. Batty, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

W.R. Dunstan, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors

E.J.W. Crowle, M.A.P.H.I.

A.R. West, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Assistants

Miss A. Browning (Chief Clerk) and Miss S. Lewis

Secretary to M.O.H.

Miss M.A. Heydon

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during 1970. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Scarlet Fever	4	(7)
Measles	10	(37)
Whooping Cough	5	(0)
Dysentery	15	(13)
Food Poisoning	8	(7)
Infective Jaundice	3	(1)
Acute Meningitis	0	(1)

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the register during the year = 10

Pulmonary Males	2	Non-Pulmonary Males	1
Pulmonary Females	4	Non-Pulmonary Females	3

Total number on register - 29

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All bacteriological work for the District is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

We are indebted to Dr. Jameson and his staff for their helpful co-operation.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following figures:-

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1970

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth						Totals
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others under age 16	
TRIPLE ANTIGEN							
Primary		318	154	5	3		480
Booster							
DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS							
Primary		1		2	5	1	9
Booster					445	33	478
TETANUS							
Primary			2			38	40
Booster			1	1	4	93	99
POLIOMYELITIS							
Primary		323	152	9	12	6	502
Booster					439	85	524
MEASLES		244	408	248	103	61	1072
RUBELLA						21	21

SMALLPOX VACCINATION
PERSONS AGED UNDER 16

Age at Date of Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
0-3 months		
3-6 months	1	
6-9 months	1	
9-12 months	3	
1 year	344	
Total under 2 years	349	
2-4 years	40	275
5-15 years	7	744
TOTAL (persons)	396	1019

PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS WITHIN THE DISTRICT

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A.D. Batty

Reading a Working Party Report often proves to be a lengthy and arduous task, but the Jeger report on Sewage Disposal appeared to be a notable exception. Among the excellent pictorial evidence were plates showing an earth closet and an elderly lady disposing of its contents. To the vast majority of people enjoying waterborne sanitation, these pictures come as a shock and conjure up in the imagination the way of life of a peasant in Ruritania, and are not associated in any way with the average "Rose Cottage" in rural England. The Jeger Committee recommends that there should be a deliberate policy to improve rural sanitation, with priority for the replacement of earth and pail closets and the elimination of sewer ditches.

It is pleasing to record that the sewerage of two drainage "black spots", namely Lyons Corner, Slinfold and Monks Gate, is proceeding at the present time but the current rate of progress of sewering the district is such that it may well be many years before the mediaeval earth closet finally disappears and sewer ditches become sweet again. The Jeger Committee also recommends that priority for research should include treatment and disposal of farm wastes, and this recommendation will be greatly appreciated by many rural inhabitants who live in close proximity to "factory farms". The general attitude of the River Authority to farm wastes is to advise the farmer to deal with the problem on his own land and not to discharge an effluent which would require a consent. The result is that many farms resemble an elementary form of sewage disposal works. A lagoon may provide an answer to a farm waste disposal problem according to the Ministry of Agriculture, but it also provides a public health problem to nearby residents. There should be better co-operation between farmers, Ministry of Agriculture Advisory Officers and Public Health Departments in the provision and siting of lagoons, open cesspools and drainage ditches, at least until a hygienic and scientific method of disposing of farm wastes is evolved and practised.

Further comment and explanation upon the statistical information contained in this report is given under the various headings.

My thanks are due to Inspectors and clerical staff for their conscientious attitude to the work of the Department and also to the chief officers for their help and co-operation.

Part 1 - FOOD

There are two small private slaughterhouses in the district and 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out during the year.

Part 1 - Food (Continued)

Meat Inspection

Carcases Inspected and Condemned	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	318	25	37	1,653	261
Number not inspected	-	-	-	-	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	58	-	-	32	48
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticerci					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned

	Tons	Cwt.	lb.
(1) Meat at slaughterhouses		10	58
(2) Meat at wholesale premises			8
(3) Meat at retail shops		2	11
(4) Canned meats		2	92
(5) Other canned foods		10	58
(6) Fish (fresh)			28
(7) Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown		1	24
Total:	1	7	55

Part 1 - Food (Continued)

Foreign Bodies in Food and Unsound Food

Investigation were made into 23 complaints referring to food. In one particular case involving the sale of mouldy sausages where the complainant was willing to give evidence in Court, formal proceedings were taken and following conviction, the retailer was fined £25.00 and £10.50 costs. Many retailers of perishable foods still ignore the Department's advice and fail to mark and rotate stocks. Here it is foreseen that unless this situation improves, public opinion will demand that manufacturers indicate clearly and legibly, and not in code, the date of "shelf life" expiry of the particular product.

Food Premises

The following table provides details of food premises which are subject to compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations:-

Grocers and provision shops	47
Confectioners	22
Greengrocers	3
Butchers	13
Cafes and restaurants	21
Bakers	3
Fish shop	1
Licensed premises	61
School canteens	28
Other canteens	5
Nursing and convalescent homes	10
Clubs, etc.	25
Food warehouses	3
Guest houses	6
Old people's homes	8
Food factory	1
≠Poultry processing establishments	4
*Establishments for slaughtering turkeys	9
Miscellaneous food premises	8
	278

≠These premises have very small and intermittent throughput.
*These premises are used for slaughtering and de-feathering turkeys (not dressing) at certain seasons (Easter and Christmas).

During the year 295 visits were paid to food premises and 44 notices were served having regard to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

One Meat Processing Factory and 13 Butchers' Shops are registered under Section 16 of the 1955 Food and Drugs Act for the manufacture of sausages or preserved meat and 39 Grocers and 19 Confectioners for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

Part 1 - Food (Continued)

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

6 notices were served in respect of 30 contraventions of the above-mentioned legislation.

One very important requirement in these regulations is contained in article 13 which states that the stall shall have the name and address of the person carrying on that business displayed conspicuously and legibly upon it. If this information is not provided and the employee refuses to give any information, or in the case of a casual employee, is not aware of his employer's correct name and address, then no action can be taken against the principal offender and no summons can be served. Totake punitive action in the Courts against the employee is comparatively simple, that is if the information given is correct and if you can find the person again when the summons has been prepared in order to serve it. But the person managing the business can, and often does, escape.

Poultry

47 visits were made to 4 small units processing poultry and 9 premises used for slaughtering turkeys at Christmas.

Approximately 8,000 birds were processed during the year and 10,000 turkeys were slaughtered and de-feathered (not dressed).

No premises are registered under the Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967.

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus - Salmonella

Surveillance is maintained over certain dairy farms in the district where the milk supplies are not heat treated, as follows:-

8 farms producing milk for sale untreated (i.e. farm-bottled milk);
3 boarding school/farms producing milk for consumption by staff and pupils;
3 farms producing milk for manufacture into cream for sale untreated.

The following samples were taken during the year:-

116 for full biological examination;
6 for ring test only;
89 for search for Salmonella organisms.

One notice was served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations and subsequently cancelled.

Salmonella was found in bulk supplies from 4 dairy farms following notification from the Divisional Veterinary Officer that faecal swabs were positive for S. typhi-murium and/or dublin, and appropriate measures were taken to protect the consumers.

Part 2 - OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

64 visits were made to premises registered under this legislation during the year. 3 accidents were reported. No applications were made for exemption from O.S.R. requirements.

The following tables show details of premises and contraventions.

(a) Registrations and General Inspections

	Number of premises reg'd during the year	No. of reg'd. premises at end of year	No. of reg'd. premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	6	51	6
Retail Shops	4	63	15
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	30	5
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
TOTALS.	10	148	28

(b) Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of contraventions found		Section	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	2	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
5	Overcrowding	1	15	Eating Facilities	-
6	Temperature	0	16	Floors, passages & stairs	3
7	Ventilation	3	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	1
8	Lighting	2	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	
9	Sanitary Conveniences	3	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	
10	Washing facilities	1	23	Prohibition of heavy work	
11	Supply of Drinking Water	-	24	First Aid	5
12	Clothing Accommodation	-		Other Matters	5
13	Sitting facilities	-		TOTAL	32

Part 3 - CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 & 1968

12 complaints were received during the year concerning atmospheric pollution. One complaint is worth mention in this report because of the difficulty in tracking down the culprit and the implications for the future. It was alleged that minute droplets of oil were causing nuisance to occupiers of a new house situated in a village where there was no industry. Washing, curtains and white painted woodwork to window-sills and fencing were seen to be affected. Domestic oil-fired boilers in the immediate vicinity were found to be functioning correctly and as a railway line was nearby, the problem was referred to British Rail, who were known to run diesel locomotives on this line from time to time. A thorough investigation cleared the possibility of pollution from this source.

Although the pollution was not severe and for long periods was non-existent, it recurred from time to time and remained unsolved. Then the complainant came forward with the suggestion that a brickworks approximately two miles distant, and known at that time to be firing with oil, might be suspected because he had noticed similar droplets of oil on white fences and other surfaces some distance away from his own village. This possibility was ruled out after investigation.

It was some time later that the District P.H.I. was walking in the village when the peace was disturbed by a low flying aircraft and he noticed that black exhaust fumes trailed from the aircraft. Shortly afterwards the minute oil droplets appeared. It was confirmed by neighbouring colleagues that this type of atmospheric pollution could well be attributed to low flying aircraft, especially when coming in to land. And this village is twelve miles from the airport!

PART 4 - HOUSING

The following table provides details of action taken under housing legislation during 1970:-

Houses Demolished		
(i)	In Clearance Areas - (a) Unfit	-
	(b) Others	-
(ii)	Not in Clearance Areas	6
Houses included in Demolition Orders		1
Houses Closed (Sections 16(4) and 17(1))		9
Parts of Buildings Closed (Section 18)		-
Houses included in Clearance Areas		-
Unfit Houses Made Fit		
(i)	After informal action by the local authority under the Housing Act	1
(ii)	After formal notice under the Housing Act (Sections 9 & 16)	
	(a) by owners	4
	(b) by local authority	-

Part 4 - Housing (Continued)

Improvement Grants

A total of 46 applications for improvement grants were received and of these, 14 were in respect of tenanted properties.

Standard Grants

	Owner/Occupiers Standard		Tenanted Standard	
	5 point	3 point	5 point	3 point
No. of Applications Received	10	-	3	-
No. of Applications Approved	10	-	3	-
No. of Applications Refused	-	-	-	-
No. of dwellings improved	14	-	8	-

Total amount paid in standard grants £4,572

Average standard grant per house £208

Number of Amenities Provided

(a) fixed bath	16
(b) shower	-
(c) wash-hand basin	15
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	19
(e) water closet	20
(1) within dwelling	-
(2) accessible from dwelling	3
(f) food store	4
sink	-
(g) water supply for first time	-

Substituted higher amounts of grant were approved for the following:-

Septic Tanks (in connection with provision of W.C.'s)	6
Bathrooms (by converting outbuildings)	-
Bathrooms (by building new additions)	6

Discretionary Grants

	Owner/Occupiers	Tenanted
No. of Applications Received	22	11
No. of Applications Approved	21	11
No. of Applications Refused	1	-
No. of dwellings improved	9	6

Total amount paid in discretionary grants £10,097

Average discretionary grant per house £673

Part 5 - PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961

The following table summarises action taken under provisions of the above-mentioned legislation:-

No. of formal notices served	7
No. of formal notices complied with	6
No. of informal notices served	71
No. of informal notices complied with	31
No. of complaints received	353
Inspections and reinspections	1,034

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The following comment is contained in the Jeger Report on Sewage Disposal. "Many people do not understand that septic tanks operate by the biological anaerobic digestion of the organic matter, and householders often wrongly attempt to sterilise them by disinfectant or expect them to be completely void when cleared out. More information should be available to householders about their management." Advice is given to rural residents by the Public Health Department and readers of this report may be interested in the following information which is contained in a special leaflet prepared in the Department.

HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

YOUR SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATION

WHAT DOES MY SEPTIC TANK DO?

It is the first stage in the purification of the sewage from your house; it uses living organisms ("bacteria") to break down solid matter.

IS THE SEWAGE FULLY TREATED AFTER LEAVING A SEPTIC TANK?

No - it needs at least one further stage of treatment.

HOW IS THIS DONE?

By either (a) passing the liquor from the septic tank over a biological filter bed where other organisms attack and break down fine suspended solids and where it takes up oxygen from the atmosphere, after which the effluent is discharged to a ditch, watercourse, etc., or

(b) by allowing the liquor to flow along a land irrigation drain, laid in clinker at a shallow depth, where a similar action takes place and where the effluent is disposed of by soakage into the ground.

CAN I FORGET ABOUT IT NOW?

No. The septic tank will need to be de-sludged at intervals of about every 6 - 9 months in average households. This involves the removal of sludge accumulation only from the bottom of the tank which should never be completely emptied. The filter bed distribution apparatus needs to be cleaned and maintained regularly; in addition, the filter bed should be kept free from weed growths and the top layer of media loosened with a fork about once a year.

WHAT ABOUT LAND IRRIGATION DRAINS?

Practically nothing can be done by way of maintenance but it is particularly important not to allow sludge to build up to such a level in the septic tank that it escapes and blocks up the land irrigation drain. If it does, it may have to be re-laid or renewed at considerable expense. Be careful not to plough up, dig, plant trees, etc. on the line of the land irrigation drain, or allow farm animals to graze in that area.

Part 5 - Public Health (Continued)

MY PLANT HAS AN ELECTRIC PUMP IN IT; WHAT ABOUT THIS?

This pump will normally be running from a mains supply; unless you are competent to deal with electrical equipment you are advised to content yourself with a regular check to see that it works; if it doesn't, call in an electrician or your builder. NEVER tamper with the pump motor, control panel or automatic switch-gear with the mains supply connected. Pay particular attention to the pump in cold weather and see that lagging on exposed pipes is maintained in good order.

WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW?

(1) Since septic tank installations depend on living organisms for effective operation, strong disinfectants, bleaches, detergents, etc. should be used very sparingly. Use soap-based washing powders if you can.

(2) You can help the organisms in the tank by sending them occasional reinforcements; a septic tank conditioner is obtainable which is simple and safe to use. The best time to use a septic tank conditioner is when the tank has been de-sludged.

(3) Some degree of smell is unavoidable with filter beds, especially if a pump is used.

(4) A "healthy" septic tank forms a good "crust" on top; there is very little smell present; an "unhealthy" one looks black and "soapy" and gives off a strong and unpleasant smell.

(5) The Public Health Department staff are available if you are in difficulty with normal operations - ring Horsham 5555, extension 44.

(6) The cesspool-emptying service is available for de-sludging at the same telephone number, extension 30.

The sewerage of Monks Gate and Lyons Corner (Slinfold) will be completed during 1971 and it is hoped that consideration will be given to the provision of main drainage in Coolham village in the near future.

(b) Factory Farms and Agricultural Buildings

The introduction to this report includes reference to lagoon drainage on intensive farming units and the desirability of co-operation with the Public Health Department on the siting of open cesspools, drainage ditches and lagoons. Nuisance conditions caused by the use of a newly-constructed lagoon adjacent to residential development resulted in the service of an abatement notice requiring the farmer to discontinue using the lagoon, to remove solid and liquid filth and fill in the excavation. The work required to obtain compliance with this notice proved costly and could have been avoided.

(c) Water Supply

The following table gives details of houses and estimated population provided with mains water in each parish:-

Part 5 - Public Health (Continued)

Water Supply (Continued)

PARISH	No. of dwellinghouses supplied with mains water direct to the houses	Estimated Population
Billingshurst	1,444	5,343
Cowfold	435	1,610
Horsham Rural	3,118	11,537
Itchingfield	312	1,154
Lower Beeding	439	1,624
Nuthurst	463	1,713
Rudgwick	630	2,331
Rusper	425	1,573
Shipley	379	1,402
Slinfold	487	1,802
Warnham	572	2,116
West Grinstead	762	2,819
TOTALS:	9,466	35,024

New houses connected to mains supply 187
Existing houses connected to mains supply 17

15 samples of mains water were taken for bacteriological examination from various parts of the district and all were found to be satisfactory. The result of a sample taken for chemical examination is described below.

Date and time sample was taken: 9th February, 1970, at 8.45 a.m.

Taken from: Tap off main, 9, Wickhurst Lane, Broadbridge Heath.

Chemical Results in Milligrammes per Litre (ppm)

Appearance: Clear and bright.

Colour (Hazen)	2	Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	Nil
pH	7.4	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity	280	Free Carbon Dioxide	6
Chlorine present as Chloride	22	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	200
		Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	65
Hardness: Total 120	Carbonate 65	Non-carbonate 55	
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.1	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01	Oxygen Absorbed	0.50
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals:- Iron: 0.04	Zinc, copper, lead: Absent.		

"This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a very minute trace of iron. The hardness of the water is very moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. The water is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses."

Part 5 - Public Health (Continued)

(d) Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The following table provides details of numbers of caravans on licensed sites within the district at 31st December, 1970:-

No. of Licensed Sites			No. of Caravans	
(a) Multiple	(b) Individual	(c) Others	Holiday	All-Year-Round
4			140	83
	30		3	27
		1	2	2
Totals: 4	30	1	145	112

A total of 148 visits were made to sites during the year and 6 notices were served having regard to contraventions of this legislation.

(e) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

575 complaints of rodent infestation were received in the Department during the year, and it is significant that this total is only 3 less than the highest figure ever recorded, for 1969. This situation is serious, and it indicates that many farmers are not taking adequate steps to treat infested land and buildings.

The Council employs one Rodent Operator, who is instructed to treat all domestic premises free of charge and in emergencies, such as infestation of food premises, to treat such business premises on a rechargeable basis. 56 complaints relating to business premises were dealt with, involving charges of £29.00.

The following table provides details of inspections and infestations:-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in district	10,187	922
Total number of properties inspected	720	1
No. of properties found to be infested by:		
Rats	693	1
Mice	15	-

Part 6 - FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	88	21	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	1	-	-
Total...	94	22	3	-

Part 6 - Factories Act, 1961 (Continued)

2 - Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sections 1-6 inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	4	1	-	1	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by S.113 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel	4	-	-	-	-	-

Part 7 - MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

1. Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928

Details of licensed installations at 31.12.70 were as follows:-

Public filling stations	32
Private installations	61
	93

Petroleum licence fees amounted to £355.
Ten informal notices were served during the year.

2. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Fees totalling £20.00 were received in respect of 10 licences to board dogs and/or cats.

3. The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Licences to boil swill were issued in respect of 4 premises.

Magistrates' Court proceedings were taken in respect of the operation of a swill boiling plant without a licence and a fine of £20.00 was imposed, together with £11.00 costs.
Immediately prior to these proceedings, an application for a licence to operate swill boiling plant was made by the person concerned, whose site was subsequently visited in the company of the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A detailed inspection of the site was made and an investigation into the precise manner of operating the plant was carried out. There was evidence of contamination of boiled waste food by unboiled food and there was a possibility of access to unboiled waste food by pigs. The application for a licence was therefore refused.

PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT 1970

Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1970

Area (Acres)	45,495
Population at Census, 1961	9,510
Estimated resident population, mid 1970	11,150
Number of Domestic Hereditaments (April 1970) according to the Valuation List	3,868
Rateable Value (April 1970/71)	423,478
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,680

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	122	64	58	) Birth Rate 11.5 per
(Illegitimate)	6	6	-	) 1,000 estimated R.P. in mid-1970
Illegitimate Live Births = 5%				
Still Births	1	-	1	Rate per 1,000 total births = 8.0
Deaths	163	78	85	Crude Death Rate = 14.6

Local adjusted Birth Rate = 14.0

Local adjusted Death Rate = 10.4

England & Wales Birth Rate = 16.0 Death Rate = 11.7

West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate = 17.6 Death Rate 9.3

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	23.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	16.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	167.0
Neonatal I.M.R. (first four weeks)	8.0
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	18.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	8.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	16.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT

		Males	Females
1.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2
2.	Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	1
3.	Malignant neoplasm, intestine	2	2
4.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1
5.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4
6.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
7.	Malignant neoplasm, prostate	2	-
8.	Leukaemia	2	-
9.	Other malignant neoplasms	6	6
10.	Diabetes mellitus	-	1
11.	Other endocrine etc. diseases	2	-
12.	Anaemias	-	1
13.	Mental disorders	1	-
14.	Other diseases of nervous system	1	1
15.	Hypertensive disease	1	2
16.	Ischaemic heart disease	20	13
17.	Other forms of heart disease	1	5
18.	Cerebrovascular disease	8	12
19.	Other diseases of circulatory system	3	7
20.	Influenza	1	1
21.	Pneumonia	4	7
22.	Bronchitis and emphysema	8	2
23.	Asthma	-	1
24.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-
25.	Peptic ulcer	1	1
26.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1
27.	Cirrhosis of liver	-	1
28.	Other diseases of digestive system	1	2
29.	Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1
30.	Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	1	-
31.	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	5
32.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
33.	All other accidents	-	1
34.	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	-	1
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES:	77	84

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS 1950-'70

Year	Est. Population	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		M.	F	Total	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total			
1950	9,640	80	78	158	2	6	8	17.01	60	54	114	11.82	00 00	52
1951	9,460	42	63	105	3	4	7	11.84	81	71	152	16.07	44.64	-40
1952	9,410	69	54	123	3	2	5	13.60	60	41	101	10.73	00.00	27
1953	9,360	77	52	129	3	2	5	14.32	52	51	103	11.00	52.24	31
1954	9,450	68	69	137	0	1	1	14.60	71	55	126	13.33	29.19	11
1955	9,530	60	51	111	5	1	6	12.28	53	49	102	10.70	8.55	15
1956	9,580	64	55	119	3	1	4	12.84	65	70	135	14.1	24.39	-13
1957	9,590	69	73	142	3	2	5	15.17	52	51	103	10.63	27.21	44
1958	9,690	72	56	128	1	3	4	13.62	65	68	133	13.72	20.30	-1
1959	9,780	64	53	117	3	4	7	12.73	52	62	115	11.81	32.26	9
1960	9,770	70	57	127	3	5	8	13.82	47	62	109	11.16	7.41	26
1961	9,690	67	63	130	1	4	5	13.93	56	69	125	12.9	7.4	10
1962	9,770	75	66	141	3	4	7	15.15	70	65	135	13.82	13.51	13
1963	9,920	81	76	157	4	5	9	16.73	64	70	134	13.51	12.05	32
1964	10,100	75	71	146	6	3	9	15.35	75	69	144	14.26	6.45	11
1965	10,110	60	66	126	3	7	10	13.45	73	63	136	13.45	14.71	NIL
1966	10,130	66	82	148	3	1	4	15.00	57	74	131	12.93	00.00	21
1967	10,180	61	55	116	11	3	14	12.77	67	58	125	12.28	7.69	5
1968	10,940	67	81	148	3	7	10	14.44	65	80	145	13.25	6.33	13
1969	10,910	62	64	126	5	1	6	12.1	77	73	150	13.7	12.1	-28
1970	11,150	64	58	122	6	-	6	11.5	78	85	163	14.6	23.0	-35

Staff of the Public Health Department

Petworth Rural District

M.C. Leal, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.P.H.I.B.
Public Health Inspector

Mrs. B. Knowles
Secretary to Public Health Inspector

F.C. Hunnisett
Rodent Operator

Members of the Health and Housing Committee for 1970/71

Mrs. D.M. Pennicott (Chairman)
T. D. Cardale
Miss J. B. Courtauld
Mrs. J. E. Duncton
P.E.I. Grinsted
Mr. F. C. Hester
Mr. R.L.R. Hooper
Mrs. M. Keogh Murphy
Mr. C. F. Linton
P.M. Luttman Johnson
Mrs. M. MacGillivray
A. G. Pellett
F. Speed
H. W. Speed
D. D. Scott
Major J. Speirs
B. F. Talbot
Captain H. Tupper

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Measles	2	(6)
Whooping Cough	1	(0)
Scarlet Fever	0	(1)
Food Poisoning	0	(4)
Infective Jaundice	4	(2)

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All bacteriological work for the District is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth.

We are indebted to the Medical Director and his staff for their helpful co-operation.

TUBERCULOSIS

Only five cases of tuberculosis now appear on the register (all male), four suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary disease.

My thanks are due to Dr. Wallace of Aldingbourne Chest Hospital and to Miss G. Fox of the Petworth Rating Department, for their assistance in bringing the register up-to-date.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following figures:-

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1970

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth						Totals
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others under age 16	
TRIPLE ANTIGEN							
Primary	1	102	59	2			164
Booster							
DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS							
Primary		1			2		3
Booster					158	66	224
TETANUS							
Primary	3					6	9
Booster					1	94	95
POLIOMYELITIS							
Primary	1	105	55	2	3	6	172
Booster					151	94	245
MEASLES		71	122	74	28	7	302
RUBELLA						8	8

SMALLPOX VACCINATION
PERSONS AGED UNDER 16

Age at Date of Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
0-3 months		
3-6 months	1	
6-9 months	2	
9-12 months	2	
1 year	111	
Total under 2 years	116	
2-4 years	8	100
5-15 years	4	318
TOTAL (persons)	128	418

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

This is an agricultural district with dairy and arable farming predominating. Fruit farming (apples) and forestry are also important sections. Sand pits, stone pits and the building industry claim a fair percentage of local labour. Depots of the Southern Electricity Board and the North West Sussex Water Board are also significant users of skilled and unskilled workers.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - MR. M.C. LEAL

Water Supplies

Public Supplies

The supply of water within the whole of the Petworth rural district is by the North West Sussex Water Board and the sources of supply are from Haslingbourne - Petworth, Hardham River supply and Lodsworth boreholes.

The quality of the water supply in the area is satisfactory, although the quantity available at some times during the year, notably summer is not sufficient for the needs of people living within some areas.

The following is a typical example of chemical analysis:-

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE

Total solids			200
Chlorine (as chloride)			24
Ammoniacal Nitrogen			0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen			0.04
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours			0.36
Nitrate Nitrogen			0.5
Nitrite Nitrogen			0.003
Hardness (total)			99
Hardness (carbonate)			67
Hardness (non carbonate)			32
Alkalinity			67
Metallic impurity	Iron (Fe)		0.04
	Manganese (Mn)		0.02
	Copper (Cu)		0.07
pH 7.2	Other Metals		absent
Residual chlorine (at time of receipt) ..			0.01

The sample represents a moderately soft water of excellent organic purity and low salinity the reaction of which was almost neutral. The water was free from any excessive trace of metallic contamination or nitrate content and as judged by the chemical examination it is pure and wholesome and suitable for drinking purposes.

T. E. RYMER, PUBLIC ANALYST

Water Supplies (Continued)

During the year, samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis and with the chemical analysis being carried out by Mr. T.E. Rymer, the Public Analyst, the following is a typical result of samples taken within our district. A total of 20 water samples were taken for bacteriological examination during 1970, 12 were from public mains and 8 were from private supplies. 10 of the samples were satisfactory and 10 were unsatisfactory.

The following table gives a breakdown of the samples:-

PRIVATE		PUBLIC	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Nil	2	1	1
	1	2	1
	1	2	
	1	2	
	3	1	
		1	
		1	
	8	10	2

The Mains water samples from the North West Sussex Water Board which were found to be unsatisfactory were taken following mains bursts and disturbances. These mains were rectified immediately by the Water Board but the high number of private supplies is perhaps not quite a fair picture insofar as concentration is upon those supplies that are known to be bad or suspicious. This causes an effort to be made to try and get such persons to try and use main water or to try and purify their own private supplies. Complaints are still received from time to time of excessive traces of iron in the water, the Petworth and Fittleworth areas having been mostly affected at times during the year.

As mentioned in my report of 1969, although the chemical analysis shows the affect of particles in the water it does not render it unfit. It is inconvenient for consumers to use this water for domestic purposes and it is still thought that some people use fire hydrants or draw off large quantities of water, perhaps for the purpose of swimming pools, and do so without due consideration for the rest of their neighbours who are also consumers from the same water supply.

Water Supplies (Continued)

The following table gives details of houses and estimated population provided with mains water in each parish:-

Parish	No. of Premises	Premises supplied from Public water mains	
		No.	Estimated Population
Barlavington	34	34	401
Bignor	45	44	120
Bury	263	257	754
Duncton	101	100	316
Fittleworth	300	274	1,009
Kirdford	327	318	1,258
Loxwood	383	377	1,130
Northchapel	399	398	775
Petworth	940	940	2,524
Plaistow	507	507	1,308
Stopham	36	36	140
Sutton	86	83	210
Wisborough Green	502	487	1,176
	3,923	3,855	11,256

Extensions of mains are made during the year in the following parishes:

Wisborough Green
Fittleworth
Petworth

Swimming Pools

The Pool of a private school was renovated during the year as a result of negotiations with the owners and the pool has now been provided with a proper filtration unit and a regular system of cleaning is carried out at the pool. This has resulted in a most satisfactory conclusion of the rather protracted negotiations.

During the year four samples of water were taken and all were satisfactory.

There is only one pool within the district to which admittance is gained by payment and this is at the Petworth Youth Centre on the Midhurst Road, Petworth. This pool is kept in excellent condition and is frequently used by the local school children and the standard of maintenance is very high indeed.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Rural District consists of 13 parishes: of these only 7 have a main drainage system. The remaining 6 parishes are Barlavington, Bignor, Bury, Duncton, Stopham and Sutton: at present there is nothing proposed for the other three parishes. The fact that a parish has main drainage means only that the main village in the parish is the one which benefits and the more outlying properties are still committed to having cesspool drainage.

The Bury Main Drainage Scheme was again the subject most under discussion during the year and the pro's and cons as to whether or not there should be separate village schemes or one comprehensive scheme. The details were submitted by the Council's Consultant Engineers to the Department of the Environment for Government approval on the basis that Bury Village should be sewered first and that the other three parishes should follow at a later date. At the end of 1970 no further information has been received except that the Ministry's Inspector will conduct an early investigation in the early part of 1971.

The rate of connection of properties to the new sewers at Loxwood, Ifold, Plaistow and Kirdford yet again decreased during the year and it appears that there are a few people who believe that it is too expensive for them to connect to the sewer and that it is cheaper for them to pay for any cesspool or septic tank emptying which they may require in the future. As reported in 1969 some people who have suffered in silence in years gone by the question of sewage pollution are now more acutely aware of their neighbours who have not connected to the main sewer. It is hoped that by personal visits and persuasion, eventually all properties will be connected to the main sewer.

The total properties connected to the main drainage system during 1970 was 44 as compared with 162 in 1969.

Cesspools

Cesspools within the Rural District are emptied by the firm Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Limited who have contracted with this Council to remove the contents of cesspools that are within the district. There is of necessity a short time lag between giving of orders and the carrying out of work. Within the past year the backlog of work which had built up has been reduced to reasonable proportions and it is very seldom that persons have to wait for a great length of time before having their cesspools attended to.

The Rural District has 1,139 properties which require regular emptying of cesspools and during the year a total of 3,980 loads were removed. There are, however, quite a few drainage units in the district that do not have regular emptyings, since they are in relatively isolated positions and the drainage is on to private land.

In 1969, in my report on cesspools, I made mention of the fact that there was one objection raised to the Council's proposal to vest the Housing Estate sewer at Fittleworth in the Council and that because of this objection the matter had to be referred to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The delay into the enquiry of this objection amounted to twelve months and when the matter was heard

Cesspools (Continued)

at a public enquiry the Council again had to wait for the Minister's decision. The result was given some three months later in favour of the Council and the objection of one private individual was not upheld. It is hoped that this type of procedure will not be required on too many occasions as when a small Council such as ours seeks to do the best for the district there is a tendency for it to be frustrated and the matter partly taken out of their hands. This meaning that the local residents who are, of course, the ratepayers do not get the service which they really require through no fault of the Local Authority.

I am pleased to be able to report, however, that the declaration under Section '17' of the Public Health Act, 1936, has allowed this Council to drain three more properties into their drainage system and to prevent pollution which is being caused by a 10,000 gallon system.

Housing Act, 1957-69

The Housing Act, 1969 has not had a great affect upon property within this district, although there have been a few more applications now that the Improvement Grant has been raised to a maximum of £1,000. Any lull which would have occurred before the Housing Act, 1969 was primarily due to people holding back until they knew that a higher sum of money would be available for grant purposes.

As will be seen from the following tables there is still quite a bit of work to be carried out, notably in the private sector, where some houses are still deteriorating and in fact many have been made subject to orders under the Housing Acts, 1957-69.

The Council have proposed to build houses on the Midhurst Road site in the near future and it is hoped that this site will take care of a number of families who are living in sub-standard property and also that Lund House will be completed in 1971 so that the flats so urgently needed for the older members of our community will be available.

Summary of Housing Act Procedure since 1947

Type of Procedure	Total Orders Made	Total Made Fit	Orders Still Operative
Demolition Orders	51	34	13
Closing Orders	61	34	26
Undertakings	192	149	43
Informal Action	5	5	-
Totals:	308	221	82

Housing Act. 1957-69 (Continued)

Of the total of 82 properties with existing orders registered against them, 54 are still occupied and 28 are vacant.

149 visits were made during 1970 to inspect premises and give such recommendations to the Council as were necessary under the Housing Acts in respect of making or rescinding of Orders.

A. Houses Demolished During the Year.
Not in or adjoining clearance areas.

As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	Number of houses	1
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	-

B. Unfit Houses Closed During the Year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings.

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	Number of houses	-
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	-
Under Section 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses	1
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Number of dwellings	-

E. Unfit Houses Made Fit.

5. Previously included in a demolition order which has been or will be revoked under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957. 2

6. Previously included in a closing order which has been or will be determined under Section 27 Housing Act, 1957. 3

Food and Drugs

1970 for this district was a quiet year with regard to food complaints, as there was only one received and this related to an apple-pie which had been sold to a customer who on opening found it to be mouldy. Proceedings were taken against the shop-keeper concerned and he was found guilty of selling unfit food under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

One of the factors which came to light in this incident was that the attention given to stock rotation is still not good enough, despite assistance which is given by most of their large Companies by date coding the products.

I referred in 1969 to the dangers of retaining foodstuffs too long because the average shop-keeper is led into a false sense of security due to modern wrapping and packaging techniques. It is unlikely that untrained staff are responsible for the lack of

Food and Drugs (Continued)

rotation but more from the simple fact that not enough attention is being paid to seeing that products are sold in strict rotation and also to ensure that they do not go out of code when they are in the shop-keepers possession. A more experienced trader knows what the demand in any one line is likely to be and can purchase from his supplier just the right quantities to dispose of them as quickly as possible. However, some shop-keepers do not check the date coding of some of their products on receipt and this leads to trouble in a very short time.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered during the year:-

Apple Pie
Tin of Pineapple
22 lbs of rump
1 stone Coley fish

There was one refrigeration breakdown during the year and the retailer contacted this department for advice. This resulted in the surrender of 2 cwt. of various frozen products and the matter was sorted out between the retailer and the manufacturer, since this apparently was a fault due to the refrigeration unit itself.

At the end of 1970 due to the power cuts as a result of the electrical workers dispute at the power station, many shopkeepers found themselves in difficult positions in trying to maintain low temperatures when they did not know how long a particular cut would last for. Advice was given to as many people as possible in these circumstances in order that the goods could be kept below freezing point. This resulted in a greater use of night covers.

Food Hygiene

It must have been that due to the publicity given to my comments about mobile traders last year and that it was intended to pay more attention to this type of trade in the year, that I am very pleased to be able to report that there was only one complaint during the year. I am, of course, aware that there are undoubtedly some people who are missed during the year but unless one spends a considerable amount of time touring the back lanes of the district, there will be some trying to keep one jump ahead of the local Health Inspector.

The complaint was in respect of an ice-cream vender, whose vehicle was in very poor condition and upon enquiry it was found that this vehicle had been hired from a parent company and that the hirer was not aware of his commitments under the Food Hygiene Regulations. In this case I took the matter up with the driver of the vehicle and also the parent company and I am pleased to be able to report that this matter was immediately put right.

Food

The following table gives details of food premises within the rural district which are subject to compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Butcher's shops	8
Grocer's shops	33
Fishmonger's shops	1
Greengrocer's shop	3
Fried Fish shops	1
Confectioner's and sweet shops	6
Catering establishments (including hotels and school canteens)	42
Bakehouses	4
Licensed premises	27
Total:	125

Total number of visits of inspection made to the above premises - 97

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Section 16)

Premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream and preparation for manufacture of preserved foods.

Manufacture of sausages etc.	10
Manufacture of ice-cream	NIL
Sale of ice-cream	41

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

There are no premises licensed for slaughtering within the rural district.

Poultry

There are no established poultry packing stations within the district, nor are there any intensive rearing units. Any slaughtering at present of poultry within the district is for supply to local butchers.

Public Health Act, 1936 and 1961

Details of the notices served etc. during the year requiring the execution of works are as follows:-

Statutory notices served	2
Statutory notices complied with	2
Statutory notices outstanding	Nil
Work carried out by Council in default of owner	Nil
Informal notices outstanding 31.12.69	4
Informal notices served	37
Informal notices complied with	35
Informal notices outstanding 31.12.70	6

Public Health Act, 1936 and 1961 (Continued)

Inspections carried out under the Public Health Act included:-

Main Drainage	63
Drainage (including cesspools)	108
Public Health Act	140
Refuse Disposal	18
Water samples	49
Infectious diseases	15
Miscellaneous health	105
TOTAL:	498

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

		PRIVATELY OWNED SITES	
		RESIDENTIAL	HOLIDAY
1. Number of site licences operating on at 31st December, 1969	(a) Individual	17	1
	(b) Multiple (more than 5)	1	-
2. Total number of caravans		19	3
3. Number of prosecutions under section 1 (i.e. unauthorised site)		-	-
4. Number of appeals to courts against site licence conditions		-	-
5. In respect of separate licence conditions the number of	(a) variations	-	-
	(b) cancellations	8	-
6. Number of contraventions - section 9 i.e. breaches of licence conditions)		-	-
7. Number:	(a) remedied informally	-	-
	(b) prosecutions	-	-
	(c) convictions	-	-
8. Number of sites made subject to conditions for reducing caravans during the year ended 31st December, 1970		-	-
9. Number of sites made subject to section 20 during the year ended 31st December, 1970 (termination of use of holding site)		-	-

11 visits were made during the year in the enforcement of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and in some cases re-visits were necessary to ensure compliance with the licence conditions.

One caravan situated at the Sir Roger Tonsborne, Alfold Bars, Loxwood, was used one weekend by some young people who threw scraps of food, toilet paper and faecal material into the hedge which adjoined the residents in Oakhurst Lane. Immediate steps were taken against the offenders and the caravan which was owned by the parents of one of the young people was contacted which resulted in a visit and the caravan being towed away.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, continues as far as is possible but only time prohibites a regular system of inspection.

The number of premises receiving a general inspection within any one year will be very small and naturally opportunities will be taken to look at premises whilst inspecting possibly for other purposes, but again only if time permits.

Below are the details as supplied to the Department of Employment and Productivity, which shows the number of premises registered in the district, the number of persons employed and the type of contraventions which have been found.

Registered Premises

Details of the number of registered premises at the end of the year are shown in the following table:-

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)
Offices	-	29
Retail Shops	-	55
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	10
Fuel storage depots	-	-
TOTALS	-	96

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 48

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Continued)

TABLE C

Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises at End of Year

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	123
Retail shops	171
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2
Catering establishments open to the public	37
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	333
Total Males	129
Total Females	204

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of contraventions found		Section	Number of contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	3	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
5	Overcrowding	-	15	Eating facilities	-
6	Temperature	1	16	Floors, passages and stairs	3
7	Ventilation	1	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	-
8	Lighting	2	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
9	Sanitary conveniences	3	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	2	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-	24	First aid - General provisions	2
12	Clothing accommodation	1		Other matters	1
13	Sitting facilities	-		TOTAL:	19

There were no accidents reported during the year.

Factories Act 1961

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	50	17	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	55	17	1	-

Factories Act, 1961

2. Cases in which defects were found -

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
		Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

Factories Act, 1961

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in send-ing lists to the Council	No. of prosecu-tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu-tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1	-	-	-	-	-

Infestation Control

The rodent operator who is basically employed under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act is fully engaged on rodent control and it is extremely difficult to engage on any rechargeable work for private individuals. The normal household infestations can be dealt with by the market preparations which can be obtained from local shops and the Council continue with the treatment of wasps without charge to rate-payers within the district.

It was found necessary in the early part of 1970 to engage the services of Rentokil Laboratories Limited in order to control the num-ber of pigeons which inhabit The Square, Petworth. These pigeons, as it is well known, cause considerable fouling of the building, blocking up the guttering and downpipes and causing nuisance to passers-by. There was not complete eradication of the pigeons but a considerable reduction in numbers which were less of a nuisance. It is thought, however, that treatment of pigeons will now be an annual one in order to keep the population to a minimum.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

One full-time operator is employed in the department to deal with complaints of rodent infestation within the rural district. He is supplied with a van and the necessary equipment to carry out all types of work and where treatments are carried out on business premises then a charge is made based on time and materials and often treatments carried out include farm surveys and control work.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Continued)

This table shows a summary of the properties and treatments which have been made during 1969.

		Type of Property	
		Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1.	Number of properties in district	4,027	580
2.	a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	244	33
	b. Number infested by (i) Rats	214	24
	(ii) Mice	37	NIL
3.	a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	57	-
	b. Number infested by (i) Rats	49	-
	(ii) Mice	8	NIL

Places of public resort such as lay-bys still continue to be areas where food is discarded and rubbish dumped. As a result, rats are attracted to these areas and the rodent operator spends quite a bit of time treating these areas in order to control the rats. During the year, 73 visits were made in order to carry out this work. The secret of control is probably to be found in the survey of both private premises and farm so that the reservoir of rats can be dealt with. However, in an area such as the Petworth Rural it would need the services of an extra rodent operator to be able to survey and control in the correct manner.

The Council sewage works received routine visits and in all 55 visits were made.

The control of rats at the Council's refuse tip, which is situated behind the Cottage Hospital, Petworth, has continued during the year and 94 visits were made.

The total number of visits carried out to all premises by the rodent operator during the year was 1,787.

Miscellaneous Legislation

1. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

There are four animal boarding establishments within the Rural District, three of which were found to be completely satisfactory on visits during the year but the fourth one was found to have deteriorated in its condition and the Owner's attention was drawn to these facts and at the end of the year improvement had been promised but this was to be subject to re-examination on application for the new licence.

2. Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received or certificates issued under this legislation.

3. Petroleum (Regulation) Act, 1928-36

The Petworth Rural District Council are Members of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration and as Petroleum Officer to this Council I represent them at all meetings of the South Eastern Branch.

All licences issued during 1970 were based on the new Home Office Codes.

There are 22 private installations and 18 public filling stations making a total of 40 premises licensed to store petroleum spirit.

Clean Air Act, 1956-68

One application was received for prior approval in respect of a boiler which was to be installed. On calculation this was found to be satisfactory and approval given.

16 notifications have been received during 1970 in respect of the above Act.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

During the year the one remaining premises with a licence under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Lrder, 1957, ceased to operate and the premises on changing hands were not used for boiling pigs swill. There are now no premises within this district licensed for the boiling of waste food.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. By Local Health Authority.

The following is an account of the services provided, in the area of the Combine, by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In the villages it is usual for the duties of the Health Visitor and School Nurse to be carried out by the District Nurse. In Horsham the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Child Health Clinics are held as follows:-

1. Horsham - at Health Clinic in Hurst Road. Sessions are held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the latter.

2. Horsham - at Health Clinic in Leechpool Lane, Roffey. Sessions are held twice weekly on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on Wednesdays.

Both these clinics are available to residents from the adjoining parishes, as well as to those living in the town.

3. Petworth - The Surgery, Tudor House, Lombard Street. Weekly sessions are held on Fridays from 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

4. Broadbridge Heath. Sessions are held on the second and fourth Monday in the month from 2.30 p.m., with a doctor in attendance on the second Monday in the month.

5. Loxwood. Monthly sessions are held on the fourth Wednesday in the month from 2.30 p.m., in the Village Hall, with a doctor in attendance.

6. Southwater. Sessions are held on the first and third Tuesday in the month from 2.30 p.m. in the Village Hall, with a doctor in attendance.

7. Partridge Green - Methodist Hall, High Street. Sessions are held on the second and fourth Tuesday in the month from 2.30 p.m., with a doctor in attendance on the latter Tuesday.

In addition to the foregoing, "Weighing Centres" are held at Barns Green, Billingshurst, Colgate, Rudgwick, Cowfold, Rusper, Shipley, Slinfold, Warnham, Wisborough Green and Kirdford.

A relaxation class is held at Horsham Health Clinic weekly at 2.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

(c) School Health Service: Regular inspections of children are carried out at all the schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Clinics are held as follows:-

Horsham Urban District

At the Health Clinic in Hurst Road - Eye and Speech Clinics. The Child Guidance Clinic is at Tan Cottage, Brighton Road.

A dental surgeon practises in the Health Clinic and in a mobile unit at some schools. Orthoptic Clinics are held in Horsham Hospital.

Immunisation sessions are held at Horsham and Roffey Clinics but in addition visits are made to various centres, when the numbers to be dealt with are sufficient to justify this.

Horsham Rural District

The above facilities are available to children from the adjoining parishes of the rural district.

Petworth Rural District

The following clinics are available for children resident in the district:-

Eye Clinics are held at Chichester
Speech Therapy in schools
Orthoptics at Chichester
Orthopaedic facilities at Chichester
Physiotherapy Clinics at Petworth as required
A mobile dental unit visits schools in the area at regular intervals
Immunisation at Centres throughout the area
Child Guidance Clinic, Chichester

(d) Ambulance Service: In the County of West Sussex the Ambulance Service is administered by the County Council.

At the Horsham Ambulance Station the full-time staff consisted of seven ambulancemen and a Station Officer. Four vehicles are in use. During 1970. 10,731 patients were transported by the Horsham ambulances, the mileage covered being 81,207.

B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services: A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services: Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Family Planning: A Family Planning Clinic is held at the Health Clinic in Hurst Road every Tuesday and Wednesday in the month from 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. This is under the control of the Horsham Branch of the Family Planning Association, but the premises are made available to the Committee by the County Council without charge.

(iv) Horsham Chest Clinic: This is held in Horsham Health Clinic, adjoining the hospital, and is available to all residents in the area.

(v) Venereal Diseases: Patients may attend the Clinic at the Worthing Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Facilities are also available at Redhill General Hospital. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

Men	- Mondays 2 p.m. - 3 p.m. 4 p.m. - 7 p.m. Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. Thursdays 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Women	- Tuesdays 4 p.m. - 7 p.m. Thursdays 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Men & Women	- Fridays 11 a.m. - 12 noon (by appointment only)

Worthing Hospital

Men	- Wednesdays 5 p.m. - 6 p.m. Fridays 4 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Women	- Wednesdays 3 p.m. - 5 p.m. Fridays 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Redhill General Hospital

Men	- Mondays 5 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester

Men	- Wednesdays 5.30 p.m. - 7 p.m.
Women	- Wednesdays 5.30 p.m. - 7 p.m.

APPENDIX B

WATER EXAMINATION

The responsibility for providing mains water in each of the three districts rests with the North West Sussex Water Board. However the Public Health Inspectors in each area undertake regular sampling of supplies, mainly for bacteriological, but also for chemical, analysis. Close liaison is maintained between each Public Health Department and the Board's Chief Engineer and Chemist, with an immediate exchange of information on analytical findings.

Reference to the Annual Report of the Board's Engineer and Manager shows that during the twelve months from March 1970 to March 1971, a total of 4,247 bacteriological and 1,636 chemical samples were examined in the Board's laboratory and these are tabulated under the heading of Plant Control, Distribution and "Others". I am indebted to Mr. Ellson, the Engineer and Manager, for the following comments:-

(a) The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity.

(b) No incidents of contamination were detected.

(c) Fluoride readings are generally in the order of 0.1 ppm.F.

(d) The characteristics of the water are such as not to give rise to plumbo-solvent action and no lead has been detected.

The tables in the Annual Report show that in general a high degree of purity and safety has been maintained, but unfortunately the local water supply is lacking in one highly desirable constituent, namely fluoride. On average the many chemical analyses carried out during the year show the level to be less than 1/10th of the recognised optimum. In January 1971 the Department of Health and Social Security asked Medical Officers of Health to refer in their Annual Reports to any action taken by their Councils on the fluoridation of water supplies. Where local authorities are not themselves water undertakers, responsibility for recommending fluoridation rests with either the County Council or County Borough (as Local Health Authority). It is tragic that the West Sussex County Council, on whose agenda the matter has appeared five times since 1962, takes a singularly unenlightened view and insists on disregarding the overwhelming evidence of the value and complete safety of this measure, - taking this action in spite of the strong recommendations in favour of fluoridation made by its own Health Committee. As a result the dental health of the children of West Sussex continues to suffer!

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